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FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBI
RE: [illegible] 100-111111

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WINTER, 1984-85

LA SALLE

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE



Holiday Blessings

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LA SALLE

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

(USPS 299-940)

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CREDITS—Cover by Omnigraphic Design; back cover, Jerome Adamstein; inside back cover, Lewis Tanner; pages 1, 4, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, Martha Ledger; 6, 9, 14, Edwin J. Mahan; 22, Mike Maicher; 24, Terri Stahler.

Back Cover: "La Sante Marie," one of the most famous works of America's outstanding black painter, has recently been added to the collection of La Salle's Art Museum (see "Around Campus").



La Salle, Winter 1984-85

Editor's Note: La Salle recently purchased the remaining eight acres of the Belfield Estate on the west side of 20th St., across from the main campus. The university has commissioned a comprehensive engineering analysis to determine the best use of the property as well as the recently-acquired Good Shepherd and Dittmar-Penn sites. Results of this study will be announced in a future issue of LA SALLE. In the meanwhile, we thought it would be appropriate to reprint the following article that originally appeared in the May 1963 issue of *Four Quarters*. It was written by F. Lewis Donaghy, F.S.C., who has since entered the priesthood. Rev. Thomas J. Donaghy is now the academic dean at St. Mary's Seminary and University, in Baltimore.

In leaving the Twentieth Street side of the main campus of La Salle College, one notices an attractive gray and white colonial house set in almost rural surroundings behind a large, high wall. Even for historic Germantown, there is a special bearing about the house, the wooded fields around it, its fenced truck and formal gardens that suggest the past. And indeed the house, together with its surrounding land which at one time extended over 2000 acres, does have an interesting history, a history which La Salle College has now come to share. Today the College occupies several tracts of this land, acquired through the years since 1926 and originally all a part of an estate called Belfield, the center of which was the gambrel-roofed house across the street.

Actually, negotiations for the purchase of the land which makes up the present campus of the College were first begun in 1925. College administrators under the leadership of Brother Dorotheus Lewis, F.S.C. were interested in a ten-acre plot fronting on Olney Avenue and extending southward to Ellicot Road. James Starr, one of the heirs of the Belfield estate, owned nine-tenths of an acre where the elbow of College Hall stands today. When first approached about the sale of his land, he was reluctant to sell. The remaining ten acres desired by the College belonged to five heirs of the Fox estate, also part of original Belfield, who also seemed unwilling to sell because of the large income tax which would be incurred. In view of these difficulties, the College was fortunate in having the legal services of J. Burrwood Daly. An astute negotiator, Burrwood Daly, by April 20, 1926, has secured a tentative agreement of sale with negligible restrictions. It was agreed that the property would be used only to carry on the operations of the College, and that any necessary "garage, boilerhouse, powerhouse and kitchen" would be located at least one hundred feet from all boundary lines. Three days after the tentative agreement was secured, the Board of Managers of La Salle College voted to purchase ten acres of the Fox estate for \$200,000 and the remaining fraction from James Starr for \$27,500. After further legal

clarifications and understandings, title to ten and a fraction acres of Belfield was transferred to the College. On this historic land the present campus was initiated.

In earliest colonial times, the land in question was part of a grant made by William Penn to one Samuel Richardson. This grant is not to be confused with that made to Daniel Pastorius and his followers, which eventually became Germantown. Richardson's grant was within the territorial limits of Bristol Township, County of Philadelphia. Some years later, in 1696, Richardson gave 500 acres to his son Joseph, and it is believed that the original mansion on the Belfield property was built at that time. However, the house was much smaller than it is today. The estate remained in the Richardson family through 1726. Between that year and 1810, the land was possessed by the Keyzers, Funks, Neaves, Ecksteins, Correys, Smiths, and McShanes, names traditional to the environs of Germantown. Finally, in 1810, Belfield reverted to Charles Willson Peale, famous American artist.

No, George Washington did not sleep here. Although Charles Willson Peale was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council in 1779 to paint a portrait of Washington, it is obvious that Peale had not yet moved to Belfield, although he knew of the place from his visits to Washington's headquarters during the Battle of Germantown. No doubt the Washington portrait was painted in Peale's city residence. (The original portrait, incidentally, was destroyed by the British. Fortunately, Peale had made a mezzotint of the portrait and managed to preserve it for posterity.)

Actually, poor health and perhaps old age forced Peale to look for a country home. When he took over Belfield, it consisted of about 100 acres. He described it in a letter to his son Rembrandt as follows:

... the situation is exactly equal between the Old York Turnpike & Germantown Turnpike, 1/2 mile distant each. Two streams run through it ... These streams at present make a fine meadow ... The mansion is old fashioned, with 10 or 12 rooms, a stone

Charles Willson Peale corresponded frequently with Thomas Jefferson seeking advice on his agricultural pursuits

barn with stable room for 5 horses, and a wagon house, chaise house, smoke house, hen house, springhouse with a fine stream, 2 stories high, the upper to making cheese, a tolerable good house for the tenant, and sundry conveniences in the house way, with an excellent garden with respect to situation, good paling, and some good fruit.

He had paid \$9,500 for this prize.

Peale pursued the task of putting the property in good order with great energy. Repairing and enlarging the mansion took most of his time in 1810. This man of many talents, who had made a set of false teeth for George Washington and was America's first taxidermist, proved quite capable as carpenter, glazier, housepainter, and, in general, master-builder. With the mansion in satisfactory condition, Peale concentrated on beautifying his grounds and tilling the soil. For three years his son Rubens helped lay out a beautiful and intricate garden planted with a variety of exotic shrubs, trees, and plants. Peale's garden became one of the beauty spots of nineteenth-century Philadelphia, and it attracted hundreds of people when it was opened for inspection.

Although the formal gardens took much of Peale's time, he did not neglect the farm. He corresponded frequently with Thomas Jefferson seeking advice on his agricultural pursuits. It was Jefferson who taught Peale the secret of contouring plowing, which was a boon to tilling the undulating hills of Belfield. Despite many arduous hours of planning and work, Peale's farm was not a financial success. Robert Morris, a neighboring farmer, came to his aid. Planting currants for wine making, Morris felt, would end Peale's financial difficulties. At first, Peale hesitated because of his personal antipathy to the habit of drinking. But he overcame his doubts through some friendly persuasion and eventually realized a profit on the wine making. As one chronicler remarked, "The heady sweet wine of Belfield became, as years passed, famous among the connoisseurs of Philadelphia."

Considering the difficulties involved in making the farm

pay, Peale probably felt that the name he gave his estate upon his arrival was fitting: Farm Persevere. However, his many friends thought the name was too forbidding, and they prevailed upon him to change it. In the summer of 1812 he agreed, and the present name, Belfield was chosen. He named it for Bellefield, the home of John Hesselius on the Severn River in Maryland, where Peale had received his first lessons in painting.

Despite the work required at Belfield, Peale never gave up his painting. During his short stay there, he believed to have produced over one hundred pieces. A few times the garden at Belfield became the scene of public exhibitions of his works. Such events were received with much enthusiasm among the high society of Philadelphia and Germantown. In 1817, after a storm damaged part of the mansion, a new extension was built, with a special "painting" room over the kitchen. Peale had been planning just such a room for a long time. Unfortunately, the room would be used only a few years. Both Peale and his wife shortly thereafter were struck with serious illness, to which his wife finally succumbed in 1820.

A few months later, Peale moved back to the city and occupied himself with his first love, The Museum. Belfield was offered in exchange for a "suitable museum site" in the city, but there were no takers. In 1823, Belfield was put up for rent at a price that hardly paid the taxes. The following year the property was mortgaged. In the meantime, Linnaeus Peale moved to Belfield, but he did not have his father's energy, and the place "ran wild." Finally, in January 1826, Belfield was sold to William Logan Fisher, whose Wakefield property adjoined Belfield. That same year, Fisher made a gift of it to his daughter Sarah upon her marriage to William Wister.

William Wister was a descendant of John Wister, a Philadelphia wine merchant, whose famous summer house, Grumblethorpe, still stands on Germantown Avenue. John Wister's older brother, Caspar Wistar, father of the noted botanist Dr. Caspar Wistar, dealt in glass and buttons. (The difference in spelling of surnames is at-



William Wister, sometimes called "the father of American cricket," spent many hours at the Belfield Estate teaching the sport to his Germantown neighbors. Belfield was the first home of the American Cricket Club, later called the Germantown Cricket Club.

tributed to the mistake of a naturalization clerk. Genealogically, the Wistars and the Wisters are the same.)

Belfield under the Wisters continued to be a place of beauty and interest. William Wister, sometimes called "the father of American cricket," spent many hours at Belfield teaching the sport to his Germantown neighbors. In 1854, Belfield was used for the first home of the American Cricket Club, later called the Germantown Cricket Club. Waxing eloquent in 1910, George M. Newhall expressed the following sentiments about Belfield:

The memories of those days are precious, and it would seem that Providence had preserved this lovely spot intact for the sentimental old cricketers, as the Magna Charta and the Liberty Bell are preserved for the Anglo-Saxon race. All cricketers and lovers of good sport should prize this scene, where American cricket had its birth and spent its childhood.

However, these glories had in reality faded before the end of the century. Manheim, west of Germantown, became the home of the Germantown Cricket Club in 1889. It was composed of the merged members of the club founded at Belfield and the Young America Cricket Club founded in 1855. Part of the Belfield Country Club, which was located on the north side of Olney Avenue, remained in operation until 1920.

Another organization established at Belfield was The

Civic Club of Philadelphia, founded on January 6, 1894 by Mrs. Cornelia Frothingham and Miss Mary Channing Wister. It became the parent organization of similar groups throughout the country.

With the passage of time, many new members of the Wister family came to share in the estate. Moreover, before his death in 1862, William Logan Fisher had sold several portions of Belfield. The remainder was willed to his daughters Sarah Logan Wister and Mary Rodman Fox. Fisher stipulated that the portion of Belfield containing the mansion should go to Sarah L. Wister, since she had spent considerably money in repairing and rebuilding the house. Upon her death in 1891, Sarah L. Wister willed her portion of Belfield to her four sons, William Rotch, John, Jones, and Rodman Wister. It was from these heirs and their descendants and those of Mary Rodman Fox that La Salle College purchased the original plot of its present main campus.

A little more than a decade after the first purchase at Belfield, Brother Edwin Anselm, F.S.C., then president of the College, saw that future needs of the institution would require additional land. A ten-acre tract on the eastern boundary of the campus was sought, the area where Leonard Hall, Benilde Hall, the Science Building, the baseball field, and parts of the Library and College Union are now located. But the land was already under option



to the Philadelphia Board of Education. However, Add Anderson, Business Manager for the Philadelphia Board of Education, came forward with a solution which served the best interests of the College. He noted that it was the policy of the Board of Education never to stand in the way of progress of any educational institution, and wherever it could, the Board would advance the cause of education in Philadelphia on any level. Accordingly, arrangements were made to cede the right of option through Anderson's office, clearing the way for the purchase of the additional ten acres by the College. Negotiations were completed in 1937, and another segment of Belfield joined the La Salle College Campus. One small triangular plot, approximately where the east wing of the Library now stands was not part of Belfield. It had belonged to one John Armstrong, but was later acquired by the Wisters.

La Salle, after World War II, was overwhelmed by the host of young men returning from the armed forces, eager for a college training. At that time, the College was under the presidential direction of Brother Gregorian Paul, F.S.C., who saw the implications from the influx of students. In addition to undertaking immediate expansion of the physical facilities, he looked beyond the postwar boom to a future America demanding more and more highly trained men. More recently, Brother Paul was in charge of the completion of Olney Hall, just opened, La Salle's

newest classroom building, which was built at a cost of over four million dollars. To meet the needs of further expansion, two tracts of land were acquired in 1950 and shortly thereafter utilized for residence halls and needed parking facilities. Seven years later, three property purchases were made, one from the Einstein Medical Center. In 1961, the final addition to the main campus was made under the guidance of Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., the president of the College. The last four plots acquired now accommodate additional student housing and student and faculty parking. All additions to the campus made since 1937 were at one time part of Belfield property.

At the present time, one hundred and thirty-seven years after the marriage of Sarah Fisher to William Wister, a descendant in the person of Mrs. Sarah Logan Starr Blain, great-great-granddaughter of William Wister, still occupies the well-kept Belfield mansion. If Charles Willson Peale, William Logan Fisher, or William Wister were to see Belfield today, they would be startled by many changes. Spacious, modern buildings, wide avenues, and thousands of young people going about the business of education would meet their unbelieving eyes. Gone are many of the outbuildings of Belfield; Peale Road, which would have cut a swath through Central High School, adjoining La Salle, and McCarthy Stadium, no longer exists; the Belfield Country Club has disappeared; and the original cricket field would be difficult to conjure up even for this imaginary visit. Yet, the true center of Belfield, the family mansion, that dignified, eloquent sentinel of the past, still stands as a monument to those who spent such rich and full lives within its shadows.

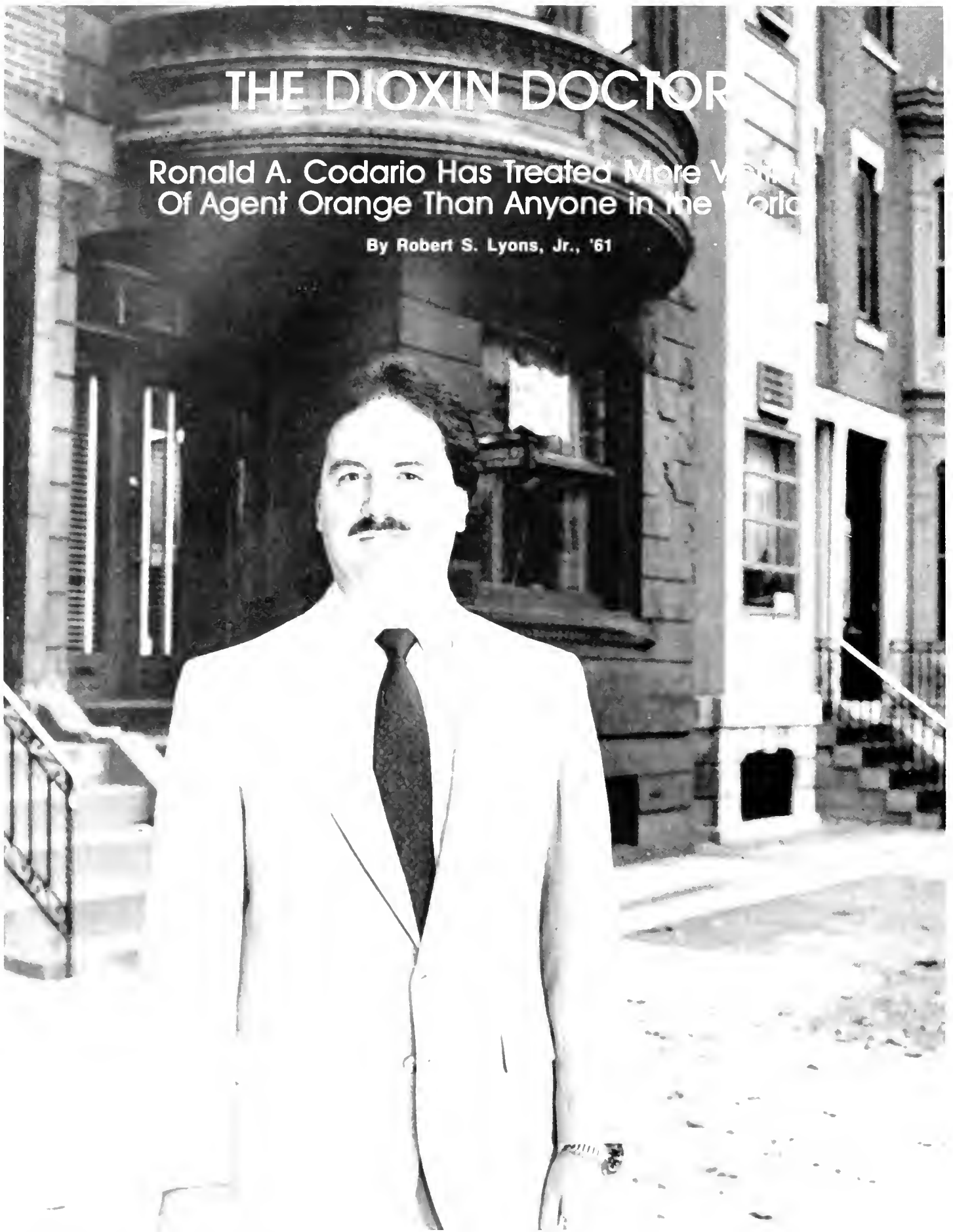
It would be incorrect to conclude that Belfield now rests in a shadow of the College. Actually, the two institutions complement each other. Belfield of yesterday established rich and fine traditions; La Salle today continues many of those traditions. Just as Peale exhibited his works of art, many fine collections are made available to both students and the public today. The constant stream of well-known actors, playwrights, novelists, and musicians to La Salle recalls the visits of such persons as actress Fanny Kemble, a neighbor of the Wisters, to Belfield; or the long stays of Owen Wister, grandson of Fanny Kemble and author of *The Virginian*. No doubt the cricketers of 1854 would be pleased to know that the tradition of sport at Belfield is continued through a variety of sports in the College program. Finally, efforts are made today to maintain an attractive campus, surroundings proper and conducive to the pursuit of knowledge. Although the College does not have the services of such an artist as Rubens Peale in an advisory capacity, it does have Mr. James Hanes, resident artist, whose oil painting, *Belfield*, is a handsome part of the La Salle College Study Collection of Art, now housed in parlors of the Community House in the College Art Gallery, located on the second floor of the Fine Arts Building, 2103 Clarkson Street.

It seems fitting that a college such as La Salle have the location it enjoys in a culturally historical place like Belfield. At time passes, Belfield adds to its long history, interpreted and extended through day-to-day activities of the academic life. Truly, these acres comprise the La Salle College-Belfield Campus. ■

THE DIOXIN DOCTOR

Ronald A. Codario Has Treated More Victims
Of Agent Orange Than Anyone in the World

By Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61



Dr. Codario, shown at his office on Broad St., was awarded the 1983 Signum Fide Meda for his humanitarian work for the veterans. He has

devoted more than 2,000 hours of his own time researching the effects of Agent Orange.

He had been a "Black Belt" in karate, a vigorous athletic type who served as a Green Beret in Vietnam. But now, at the age of 34, he was worried because there had been that recurring numbness in his hands, difficulty with coordination, then periodic episodes of blindness. By the time he decided to seek medical help from Dr. Ron Codario in the spring of 1981, his physical condition had deteriorated. He could no longer perform martial arts-type activity.

Dr. Codario's examination revealed a number of alarming symptoms and the man was immediately admitted to a hospital. Although he wasn't a drinker and he had never suffered from hepatitis, the man had an enlarged liver and was suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. There was also evidence of damage to his peripheral nervous system. Dr. Codario recommended medication and a proper diet. As months passed, however, other symptoms developed. Disturbances flared up in the man's bowels and stomach. He could no longer seek gainful employment. Dr. Codario advised him to get legal help and apply for social security and disability benefits.

"The attorney that he sought out called me a few days later," said Codario. He asked me if I would like to see more veterans who had been exposed to Agent Orange. I said, 'What's Agent Orange?' The attorney explained that it was a chemical that had been sprayed in Vietnam. I said, 'Sure I'd be happy to see other veterans on two conditions: that I see them for free and you provide me with information about Agent Orange.' " The next day a package was delivered to Codario's office in South Philadelphia. It contained more than one hundred articles about Agent Orange that had been published in toxicological and chemical journals, some from as far away as Czechoslovakia.

Since reading those thousands of pages of professional documentation, Ronald A. Codario, M.D., '69, has emerged as one of the leading authorities on Agent Orange—the herbicide that was sprayed in Vietnam, and the tragic ramifications of the toxic substance it contained—known as Dioxin. He has personally examined more veterans for Agent Orange (620) than anyone in the world, some of them from as far away as Florida and California. He has interviewed other veterans and physicians from Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

In addition to his own practice as an internist, Codario has devoted more than 2,000 hours of his own time researching the effects of Agent Orange. Many weekends, he quietly slipped out of his home, a converted synagogue that he shares with his wife, Celeste, and two young children, drove to the airport and hopped a plane somewhere to examine another veteran who couldn't afford to make the trip to Philadelphia. For such dedication, Codario was awarded the 1983 Signum Fidei Medal, the highest award given by the university's Alumni Association, for noteworthy contributions to the advancement of humanitarian principles in keeping with Christian tradition.

Codario was recently appointed by a federal judge to

help develop a formula to compensate veterans who have been plagued by physical and emotional disorders from the defoliant that was sprayed from 1964 to 1971 in Vietnam. This is part of a \$180 million out-of-court settlement of a class action suit brought by 20,000 veterans against seven chemical companies. Codario says that the out-of-court settlement is "critically important" because not only does it open the door to other research in this area, it gives the veterans credibility. "Now that the cloud of litigation has been pushed away, more scientists and physicians are willing to get involved," he explained. "I've seen articles about dioxin and Agent-Orange-related problems in medical journals that hadn't appeared for ten years.

"Most Americans think that dioxin lived and died in Vietnam. It isn't true. Fifty per cent of all the 2,4-T (the major herbicide used in Agent Orange) was sprayed in the United States during that time. Only thirty three per cent was sprayed in Vietnam." Codario concedes that Vietnam's size is considerably smaller than the United States. But dioxin can remain in the soil literally indefinitely and residues from previous contaminations are being found almost daily. Civilians have also suffered the effects of toxic poisoning. Five of Codario's patients, in fact, are tree surgeons. Many Vietnam veterans from other countries report similar consequences. "It's an interesting, but somewhat alarming problem when you look at the clustering of symptoms that the veterans have in Australia," he said. "They sent 50,000 troops to Southeast Asia."

Despite some of the devastating effects of Agent Orange, Codario says he isn't about to point fingers at the chemical companies. "I think it's really 'Monday Morning Quarterbacking' to look back at the chemical companies and say, 'See, this is what you did to people!' There was a lot that wasn't known about herbicides back in the early '60s. The method of spraying was never really used in that fashion before. The government did its homework. It asked the scientific community to research the herbicides before they sprayed. They researched the literature and they felt the herbicides were safe. It turns out that they weren't correct, but it wasn't because they didn't do what they were supposed to do. The research at that particular time just wasn't correct research. They didn't look at people for a long enough period of time. They didn't look at other parameters that we're looking at today. But I can say that because I have the benefit of 20 years of research and reading.

"Some may argue that the chemical companies had evidence that there were some health effects, and perhaps that may be true, but what we know today is an awful lot more than what we knew back then. And the expertise we have today is extremely more sophisticated than it was back then. Some of the effects that we're now pulling out, they had no way of proving back then."

As Codario gradually interviewed toxicologists and physicians, examined veterans, studied the literature, attended seminars and conventions and went around the

"I'm just amazed at the alarming physical differences between me We're the same age, but they are so much older and so

country delivering some 60 lectures to various professional organizations and veteran's groups, he started developing some theories and considerable expertise about people who had been exposed to toxic chemicals.

"As they came in, you realized that they all had the same complaints. When people start complaining about the same thing, you realize that there is something to it. Sometimes, just because we as doctors can't have a particular test that demonstrates that there's an abnormality, it doesn't mean that there isn't anything going on."

Codario also realized that he was rapidly picking up information that no one else had unearthed. "I felt very bad for the fellows," he recalled. "I felt a tremendous obligation to transfer that information to the scientific community, to do what I could to help the veterans, and to help establish credibility to the issue. Seeing how the thing developed, I realized how as a country, as an industrial nation, we could have ended up in this type of situation."

The story of Agent Orange began in 1964 when Vietnamese government officials asked President Lyndon Johnson to consider the feasibility of using herbicides as part of the war effort. They would be used as defoliants to destroy crops for reconnaissance, to assist in air strikes, and facilitate such ground operations as clearing land for supply routes and landing sites. The President ordered the Missouri Institute of Health to conduct an independent study of two garden-variety herbicides, 2,4,5,-T (trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and 2,4,-D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), to determine if they were safe. The Institute concluded that the substances were not toxic, findings that were later confirmed by both the New York and American Academies of Science. Agent Orange, which was arbitrarily named for the color of the identification tags on its 55 gallon storage drums, was comprised of a 50/50 mixture of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D. Unknown to scientists at the time, however, it also contained as a product of the herbicide reaction, a trace amount of TCDD (2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-paradoxin), commonly known as the toxic substance dioxin.

"In the early sixties, no one knew that dioxin was the toxic substance in Agent Orange," explained Codario. "It wasn't until the mass spectrometer was developed in 1971 that proper analysis became possible. Accurate studies on the toxicity of dioxin simply were not available before then."

Although 2,4,5-T was banned in this country by the Environmental Protection Agency shortly after the spraying of Agent Orange was discontinued in Vietnam in 1971, the dioxin problem still exists. "It's not so much that there's more being generated today," said Codario, "most of the dioxins that we find today are residues from previous contaminations. This substance can remain in the soil literally indefinitely. It has no animal enemies. There are absolutely no animals that will eat this substance and digest it. Sunlight breaks it down but if it's sprayed or dumped in the ground—if it's covered over in a landfill so

the sunlight can't get to it—then it can remain in the soil for as long as ten years."

One of Codario's patients was an osteopathic thoracic surgeon from Chicago who had served as a medic in Vietnam. About two years after returning home, he noticed that his hands began to shake and he no longer had sharp coordination. He knew nothing about Agent Orange, just figured he was coming down with some neurological problem. Maybe, he thought, he was working too hard. He ordered various tests, even visited a neurologist. Everybody said, 'Gee, there really isn't anything wrong with you.' Then, one day while he was doing open heart surgery, he lost his vision for five minutes. He used to have a photographic memory but suddenly couldn't remember things. Realizing that he could no longer do the things he wanted to do and terrified that he was risking somebody's life by operating on them, he actually became a recluse. He gave up his practice, returned to Philadelphia and became progressively more and more withdrawn. He felt that he was developing an undiagnosed type of illness and was convinced that he would eventually die from it. He had also been developing pimples on his face.

"One night he happened to see a television program on Agent Orange," said Codario. "He decided to ask about it. I spent two hours with him and now he's in psychological counseling for his problem. He started examining some of the veterans with me but some of the remembrances were too much and he couldn't go on. He's now on Social Security disability and attempting to get his life back together. But he still has a lot of physical problems. It's disturbing because he's as old as I am."

The effects of dioxin are wide-ranging and devastating. Ten of the veterans examined by Codario for Agent Orange symptoms have since died. Seven were victims of cancer; two died in automobile accidents, and the other was murdered. "The various neurological effects are very devastating both emotionally and physically," said Codario, "and in a large part responsible for a lot of the marital problems we see in veterans. The most common symptom is an unexplained personality change of one sort or another." In another peculiar way, the dioxin substance seems to accelerate the aging process, a factor that is not lost on the 36 year-old doctor. "I am just amazed at the alarming physical differences between me and the veterans I've examined. We're the same age, but they are so much older, so much sicker than I. Many of them have premature arthritis, chronic joint pain, and severe headaches. These people who are between the ages of 30 and 34 are just too young for such symptoms."

Dioxin drifts into the cell membranes of those exposed to the substance and then literally changes the body chemistry. It binds with certain chemicals in the cell and then induces the formation of various types of enzymes in excessive quantities. These enzymes then cause various chemical reactions in the body. "It's kind of like causing

and the veterans I've examined.
much sicker than I."

a cascading sequence of falling dominoes that may take many years before some of the effects are demonstrated," explained Codario. "The first area that dioxin seems to attack and damage is the nervous system. The effects may run from very subtle effects—characterized by numbness in the hands and feet—to a very severe neurological devastation that looks much like multiple sclerosis." Other patients suffer episodes of weak muscles. They may develop seizure disorders, have difficulty with their vision, episodes of blindness, losses or lapses of memory. Many experience severe personality changes or episodes of rage. Some have difficulty coping with stressful situations, are unable to concentrate, or suffer a loss of sex drive. Scientists also suspect that such gastro-intestinal problems as diarrhea, heartburn, and constipation are also the result of neurological irritation caused by the substance. Other effects of dioxin include liver damage, blisters, ulcerative lesions, deformities of the hands and extremities, and a condition very similar to acne called "chloracne."

Another strongly-suspected effect of dioxin is birth defects in children of those who had been exposed to Agent Orange. It was, in fact, complaints by the Vietnamese people—who reported a higher incidence of birth defects and blamed it on the herbicide—that finally caused the government to stop the spraying. "We know the dioxin can cause birth defects in animals," said Codario. "The commonest defects that we see are cleft palate, absence, shortening, or distortion of the limbs, spinabifida, and various congenital kidney defects. We also see chromosome damage in one-celled organisms. We have not been able to see chromosome damage in animals. As of this time in the literature, there haven't been any articles that have been accepted scientifically that show that dioxin can cause chromosome damage in humans. It doesn't mean that we won't find it. It doesn't mean that dioxin doesn't cause it. It just means that we don't have any evidence to back it up. Remember, you can have a birth defect without having chromosome damage."

Codario says that the two largest studies done on Vietnam veterans both reported an increased incidence of birth defects. "The agencies that reported the studies did not choose to list that as significant," he added. The first study, conducted on 1,500 Air Force personnel who actually sprayed the herbicide, concluded that there was increased evidence of birth defects but these defects were not documented. Furthermore, said the researchers, the victims would have to be examined more carefully and they would have to define more clearly what a birth defect constituted. The second study, conducted over an eight year period in Atlanta, analyzed all the birth defects, separating the Vietnam veterans from the non-veterans. "And what they concluded," said Codario, "was that there was not a higher incidence of birth defects in the Vietnam veteran compared to the general population," a conclusion that is still very highly debated in other scientific circles. What the Atlanta researchers did find, however,

was a clustering of three kinds of abnormalities—spinabifida, cleft palate, and both benign and malignant tumors. To Codario, these findings ring a bell because it has already been documented that dioxin causes such birth defects as spinabifida and cleft palate in animals. "They felt that the clustering was not significant," he said. "The whole issue was promoted to the press as showing that this substance does not cause birth defects."

Codario said that he would not draw the conclusion that Agent Orange or dioxin does not cause birth defects in humans based on that one little study that was "somewhat an extension of inductive reasoning." Most scientists just don't really accept that conclusion, but the fact that they saw that peculiar clustering remains to be investigated. One of the reasons why we haven't been able to investigate birth defects extensively is because we are "still in our infancy" as far as genetics are concerned. "We know very little about the genetic code," Codario explained. "About why human beings have two eyes instead of three eyes. Why the nose is always placed between your eyes. Why your ears are always in a parallel line with your eyes. Obviously the body knows how to do that but we don't know how."

Scientists have already confirmed that dioxin can cause chromosome damage when administered to human cells in a test tube. "Whether that translates to chromosome damage in a human being when he or she gets exposed is another story. I think when we begin to investigate and learn the genetic code in more detail, we will be able to get more answers to the problem. We have no way of understanding how it works, that's why this whole area of birth defects is very complex. But I think we have to give



Dr. Codario examines a victim of Agent Orange: "The cloud of litigation has been pushed away."

the veterans the benefit of the doubt because they need help."

One of Codario's most heart-breaking cases involved a veteran from Texas, an American Indian, who had two boys ages 6 and 10, who had been born with fingers that looked like amphibian reptile claws. They had flown to Philadelphia to be examined in anticipation of the class-action suit. They were two of the nicest little boys you would ever want to meet," he recalled. "Here they were, children with deformities that are going to affect them for the rest of their lives. One of them had a 104 degree temperature and had gotten very sick flying. But neither one of those kids ever complained, ever moaned. They talked about going home and playing sports. Actually they were both good athletes. They played soccer. It was sad. You see these things and you realize, 'Gee, what's going on here? How can we help these fellows?'"

Last December Codario was asked to serve as the major medical witness in the historic class-action suit brought by more than 20,000 Vietnam veterans against seven chemical companies. "It took a lot of soul-searching on my part because I did not want to be a witness that was going to be testifying about how the chemical companies harmed people. I only wanted to testify on the health effects on the veterans and that these effects were caused by dioxin. Whether the chemical companies were guilty in spraying that dioxin was absolutely not my expertise. I had not done any research and did not give any comment on that. I was glad that my testimony was just restricted to stating how these fellows were affected by these chemicals.

"Let's not concentrate on getting even with these people"

Much to Codario's surprise, and elation, and out-of-court settlement was reached on the eve of the trial last May. "I think the veterans will benefit in the long work from the settlement," he said. "It's going to help veterans in ways that maybe they can't foresee right now. The credibility issue is critically important. There is an awful lot of skepticism in this. Many physicians I had spoken to in the course of my research said, 'Well, that's interesting work you're doing, it's great work. But I don't think I want to get involved. There's that litigation. There's too many things that are not known about it.' A lot of physicians tend to shy away from things like that. And that was hurting the veterans because the more physicians that get involved, the better health care and benefits they are going to receive, and the more insight we'll get into dioxin and how we can go about solving the problem."

Codario feels that the chemical companies originally considered the Agent Orange story pretty much of a joke. Then they became aware of the awesome evidence emanating from the depositions given by people like himself (who was deposed for 16 hours in New York) and others like Dr. Peter Orris, a physician from Chicago who

examined dozens of veterans from the midwest. "I attempted to get the best people in the world to do the testing and document the problems the veterans had," said Codario. "When the chemical companies realized that they would be faced with a lot of clinical data on veterans who were really ill, and it was obvious that these fellows were having serious mental and physical problems, that was the turning point in this case."

Judge Jack Weinstein, of Brooklyn, who is the chief of the federal court in the Eastern District of New York, negotiated the \$180 million settlement. Then he ordered Codario, another doctor, and three scientists to work out a formula to compensate the veterans. After studying the issue for three months, they recently submitted a reimbursement schedule and Weinstein is expected to finalize his decision early in January. The proposed compensation would range from \$50/month for veterans who are suffering non-disabling ailments as a result of Agent Orange to \$1,000/month tax-free for disabled veterans who are unable to work. Veterans with birth-deformed children would receive substantial additional benefits.

Many veterans are unhappy with the out of court settlement. "I talk to a lot of them" added Codario. "I say, 'Listen, whenever you try to equate money with a physical ailment, you're not going to be satisfied. You don't want to embarrass these people (the chemical companies.). Let's not concentrate on *getting even* with these people. You want to try to show them that you have health problems and maybe they might be helpful in getting you better. That's the way you're going to accomplish things. Not by attacking people—particularly people who can be influential in getting you your benefits and in producing some medication that can make you better.' I tried to instill in the veterans not a sense of vindictiveness, but a sense of appealing for help and aid."

Codario now hopes to encourage and train more physicians in the proper diagnosis, analysis, and treatment of ailments related to Agent Orange and dioxin. He plans to start a lecture series for general practitioners because, as another aspect of the out-of-court settlement, family doctors will be responsible for advising and referring veterans suffering from Agent Orange to specialist for more delicate testing. "We only want the best specialist in the world to do these tests," Codario said. "Hopefully, it will be a system that the veteran will be happy with."

Codario says that he still feels frustrated because veterans don't get the proper benefits they deserve. Moreover, they have to "bend over backward" to prove that they have a problem. "I just wish it wasn't that way because if you don't make it easy for the veterans to get their benefits, whose going to be willing to stand up and fight for America. Hopefully, we won't have another Vietnam, but these are guys who did their duty. Agree with the war, like it or not, I think we have an obligation to help them. I think it's sad that as Americans we can't offer them more.

"I hope things will change."

BRINGING HOME THE BRONZE

For Two Explorer Field Hockey Greats, the '84 Olympics Culminated a Wheaties Box Fantasy

By Diane M. Bones, '75

Occasionally, Diane Moyer imagined there was a little old lady in the corner of the room helping solve all of her problems.

At the same time, Kathy McGahey began performing a ritualistic dance in her room.

But their families and friends didn't blink twice at the erratic behavior. Everyone knew the two were preparing, as they had been for years, for the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Moyer, 26, and McGahey, 24, were two of only 16 women from across the country chosen as members of the 1984 U.S. Olympic Women's Field Hockey team. Their selection to the squad was the culmination of years spent sweating and striving to master their skills. Besides their activities on the field, they organized fund raisers, quit jobs to practice with the team, and moved in with family and friends to be near their teammates. Along the way, there were no perks, no paid endorsements, and precious few pats on the back.

The result of their labors was the first Field Hockey medal ever won by the United States, a bronze. It was a fierce and lengthy battle for this Olympic treasure, one that almost eluded them. But prior to their L.A. showdown, the Americans had done their homework, preparing for a fight that they knew wouldn't exactly be a day at the beach. From September '83 until July '84, while the rest of the world was still groggy, Moyer, McGahey and company were out on a field near Temple University clad in sweaty practice outfits. Their practices were rough and physical because, as they explain it, "That's the way we play against the other countries." Three to four hours every morning they practiced (starting time was usually 8 a.m., unless hot weather mandated an earlier start), five days a week, every week for a full year.

A sports psychologist encouraged Moyer, McGahey, and their teammates to condition their minds as well as their bodies. "He taught us to use mental imagery so we'd be prepared for what was going to happen at the Games and respond more quickly to certain situations," Moyer said. "It lowers your stress level."

Moyer and McGahey say their backgrounds as psychology majors helped them adapt to certain sports psychology techniques. Take the aforementioned little old lady in the corner of the room or McGahey's dancing, the two routines that the women employed prior to game time. "It's different for everyone," Moyer explained, "but I like to have a quiet hour in my room, it's like meditation. Listening to the imaginary little old lady who helps solve all my problems is like getting away in the woods for a while. Afterwards, I listen to soft music while I mentally picture myself playing the game."

Closer to game time, both players try to get their teammates to join them in a spirited dance to upbeat music "to get the adrenalin going." Then they settle down, review game strategy on a blackboard with the coaches, and arrive at the site of the game about an hour before starting

time to stretch or jog. "It's totally individualistic," Moyer explained. "We hardly talk to each other right before the game, we shut out everything else around us and try to imagine what our role is among these sixteen players."

The sports psychologist's methods were especially helpful at the Olympic Games. "If you're at the Games and you have some real bad personal problems, you have to learn to put them aside," said McGahey. "These mental exercises help us to do that."

Moyer's fascination for the worldwide games began the first time she stared at an Olympic competition. "I always had my eyes glued to the Olympics," she recalled. "Bruce Jenner and Dorothy Hamill were my ideals." But Moyer never put herself in the same league as those athletes. Instead, she strove to become a top college player. At Muhlenberg High School near Reading, she excelled in basketball. After a bout with mononucleosis in her junior year, she joined the field hockey team in her senior year to get in shape for basketball. Thinking the role of goal tender was the easiest spot on the team, Moyer positioned herself by the net. She knew absolutely nothing about the game that was to become the center of her life in the next decade. "I didn't appreciate or understand the game in high school," Moyer remembers.

Moyer came to La Salle in 1976 on a basketball scholarship. "Mary O'Connor (La Salle's first women's Athletic Director) asked me to play hockey because they were just starting out," Moyer recalled. "They really needed a goalie, so I agreed." La Salle's first field hockey team played a low-key schedule, but by Moyer's senior year, they made an amazingly quick leap to 5th in the country, and the year after, they were number one. At La Salle, Moyer built a name as one of the country's toughest goalies, a reputation that was further enhanced by her red, white and blue fiberglass face mask and her aggressive style of play.

Kathy Wear (La Salle's field hockey coach and Women's Athletic Director), sensing a raw talent in her goalie "find," exposed Moyer to the selection process for the national team. "I didn't even know a national squad existed," Moyer said. By the time she left La Salle, though, she knew all about the process.

Moyer received her B.A. in psychology from La Salle in 1980. After being chosen as a member of the national team (the top 60 to 90 players in the country), she made the searing final cuts to the elite team (top 16 to 30 players in the nation). From the elite team she was chosen as a member of the 1980 U.S. Women's Olympic Field Hockey team.

The year that was to bring her greatest glory, however, ended in disappointment, one felt by all of the young athletes preparing for the Games. Moyer was one of the athletes who travelled to Washington, D.C. to ask the United States government to reconsider their boycott of the 1980 Olympics. But government officials stood fast,



Diane Moyer is now head field hockey coach and assistant lacrosse coach at Yale University

dashing Moyer's dreams for a 1980 Olympic medal.

Leaving the frustration of '80 Olympics behind her, she went on to the University of Massachusetts and assisted as field hockey and lacrosse coach until receiving her master's degree in sports administration and sports psychology. From there, she accepted a job as assistant professor of physical education and basketball coach at Hollins College, in Virginia.

In 1982, Vonnie Gros, coach of the national field hockey team, asked her to try out for the team. It was a tough decision for Moyer. In 1981, she had been cut from the elite squad and she knew her chances of making the team were slimmer than in previous years. "I was personally fatigued in '81 when I was cut, so the coach told me to take a year off," Moyer recalled. "I knew that if I only gave 98% on the field it would show. You have to give 100%. I wasn't sure if I had enough strength to make the commitment to prepare for another set of Olympic Games."

But Moyer forgot about the frustration and pain of missing the '80 Olympics and decided to try again for the '84 squad. She quit her secure teaching/coaching position at Hollins and returned to Philadelphia for a year of trials.

Initially, the tryouts did not look promising to Moyer. There were four other hopefuls battling for two goalie positions. Still, she went on, and after practice sessions every morning, hurried over to Villanova University to coach hockey and lacrosse in the afternoon.

McGahey also became interested in field hockey accidentally. As a freshman, she was already an accomplished basketball and softball player at Bishop Eustace High School in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. A friend of her sister, recruiting people for field hockey, approached McGahey about joining forces with the hockey team. "They gave me a ball and told me to dribble it down the field," McGahey said. "I found it challenging, but I

knew NOTHING about the sport. I never thought I'd excel in it, because my first love was basketball."

McGahey went on to La Salle after graduating from Eustace in 1978. As a scholarship athlete, she played three sports—softball, basketball and field hockey. Her athletic schedule, however, was interfering with her studies, so she dropped basketball. In her freshman year she played midfield and forward for the field hockey team, the first time the university won the regional title and went to the finals. In her sophomore year, La Salle won the national title, its first, with plenty of help from the All-American McGahey.

At the same time, Coach Wear encouraged McGahey to try out for a developmental camp that served as a selection process for the national team. By her junior year, McGahey was in the top ranking camp. During her senior year, McGahey attended La Salle's Evening Division in order to practice during the day and travel (with fellow teammate Moyer) on the national team tours through Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Singapore. "People thought I had dropped out of school," McGahey said. "By that time, hockey had really become a way of life."

She received her B.A. in psychology from La Salle in 1982. At that time, she seriously began thinking about the '84 Olympics. "I knew I had a 75% chance of making the team," McGahey recalled. "The rest was up to me."

In the summer of '83 at the Sports Festival in Colorado Springs, Coach Gros announced the 1984 Olympic Field Hockey team. The two goalies named were Gwen Cheeseman, a veteran of the national team since 1972, and Diane Moyer. Among the other players chosen was a midfielder named Kathy McGahey.

Though most of the Olympic Team played and toured together for years as members of the national team, official practice for the Olympic team began on Temple's field in September of '83. Moyer lived with friends in Horsham who were kind enough to offer their spare room for the Olympic hopeful.

McGahey lived with her parents in New Jersey while she practiced with the team. In her spare time, she worked towards a master's degree in sports administration at Temple University and served as assistant coach of its field hockey team under her Olympic teammate, Gwen Cheeseman.

As part of her studies, McGahey interned at the Wayne office of Anheuser/Busch in their sports marketing promotion under the company's Olympic Sponsorship Program. "The company wanted me to train in St. Louis, their headquarters, but I couldn't because of practice," she said. "When you are in training, everything else gets put on hold."

Both players say they were too busy to notice their tiring schedules. "Everything I eat, the hours I sleep, even the simplest things must be considered during training," McGahey explained.

The two athletes, after a year of intensive training that put the rest of their lives at a standstill, were ready when their plane left for the Los Angeles Olympics in July. Known for its tenaciousness of personality and attitude, the team was prepared to strut its stuff on the West coast.

"Before the Games began, we practiced in San Francisco on the same field as the 49ers," said McGahey. "They weren't in session yet, but they were practicing before camp. So we played them in touch football and in field hockey, and I guess you could say we educated each other about the games. They didn't expect us to be as fast as we were."

Though women's field hockey was officially played for the first time in the 1980 Games, because of that year's boycott, 1984 marked the initial Olympic meeting of the world field hockey power-houses. Pre-Olympic worldwide competitions whittled the top teams in the world down to six, including, by rank, the Netherlands, Australia, West Germany, the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

Of the sixteen women on the U.S. roster, twelve, including Moyer, were members of the 1980 Olympic team. They were hungry for a chance to make up for the disappointment of the 1980 boycott. The 1984 U.S. team was ranked fourth among the top six teams in the world. But, as Moyer put it, "When you're playing at this level anything can happen, it can go any way."

The U.S. team, whose ranks included a coach (Gros) and twelve players from the Philadelphia area, had previously met all of their Olympic competitors during previous international tours.

Its first '84 Olympic Game netted the U.S. a win over Canada (4-1) and followed with a loss to Holland (2-1). New Zealand was their third match, and the U.S. emerged victorious (2-0, with Moyer positioned by the net) only to lose their next game to Australia (3-1).

The heartbreaker came during their last game, when the Americans almost defeated West Germany. A win against the Germans meant a silver medal for the Americans, a loss meant they went home with nothing. They ended up in a 1-1 tie, and that night the Americans reflected miserably on their fate.

The next morning, however, the U.S. coaches informed their players that there was still a chance for a medal. It all depended on a game that day between Australia and Holland. If Holland lost or beat the Australians by only a single goal, the Americans would be left empty handed. If Holland beat their opponents by three goals, the U.S. would win a bronze medal outright. If Holland beat the Australians by two goals, however, Australia and the U.S. would be tied neck and neck.

Watching the game nervously from the stands, the Americans saw Holland creep ahead 1-0. At that point, goalies Moyer and Cheeseman hurried to the locker room and began changing into their uniforms "just in case." With three minutes left in the game, and the Americans breathlessly watching every move, Holland scored again. The game ended with Holland victorious over Australia 2-0, leaving America and Australia tied for the Bronze.

To break that tie, the two teams had to immediately engage in a stroke off or penalty flick. The Americans scrambled from the stands for a quick change into their uniforms for the unexpected meeting with Australia. Ten minutes later, five of the U.S. players took two shots each as the Australian opposing goalie waited on the line for the whistle to blow.



Kathy McGahey has returned to California to live and is finishing work on a master's degree in sports administration.

Amazingly, the U.S. women, acting as if it were scripted from a "Rocky" movie, slammed in all 10 of their shots and stopped half of Australia's 10 in the pressure-cooker situation.

Suddenly, the sixteen Americans were transformed from slouching spectators to harried heroes.

Ten minutes later, they were back on the field, receiving the medals and the bird-of-paradise bouquets presented to each and every Olympic winner.

For Moyer and McGahey, the bronze turned golden in their hungry eyes. "I think it's something I'll always be proud of," Moyer said. "No one will ever be able to take it away from you, it's something you've earned, it makes you feel you can really accomplish something."

McGahey added, "It was one of the most exhilarating experiences I've ever had. The ticker tape parade in New York was the culmination of everything—we were totally overwhelmed by all of those people stopping in their tracks, cheering and waving flags. We were spent from the Games, but the sight of that crowd was really overwhelming, and it generated excitement right through us."

For the new Olympic medal winners, the intense practicing, the beef and beer fund raisers, the travelling, the hoping, and the glamour and festivities of the Games are all over. But as the two La Salle alums reflect on the amazingly long road to the Games, they both agree that it was well worthwhile, and that they'd do it again if they could.

Does that mean Moyer and McGahey will be back for the '88 Olympics?

Tune in, sports fans, and see. ■

Diane M. Bones is a public relations counselor for Gray & Rodgers, Inc. and teaches a humor writing course in the School of Journalism at Temple University.

THE (NOT SO) RELUCTANT DRAGONS

(Or How a Group of Former Explorer Oarsmen
Literally Took Hong Kong Harbor by Storm)

By Frank Brady, '61



Dragon boat veterans (from left): Jack Seitz, Greg Sciolla, Bob McNamara, and Ken Shaw pose on Boathouse Row on the Schuylkill.

Like many Olympic sports, dragon boat racing has its origins in ancient history and solemn ritual. About 2,000 years ago, the poet-statesman Chu Yuan made the ultimate statement against official corruption by throwing himself into a river in Southern China. His friends took to their boats, beating gongs and thrashing the water with their oars to keep the fish from eating his body. Thereafter a festival was held to commemorate the event on the fifth day of the fifth moon. This Dragon Boat Festival, celebrated with temple rituals and customary food, grew to include races by the boats.

—From the official "Story of Dragon Boat Races—Past and Present," Hong Kong Tourist Association, 1984.

Ken Shaw '64 admits that he didn't know Chu Yuan from ginseng tea a few years ago when it was suggested to him that, as an active masters rower and a United States Rowing Association board member, he would be a perfect guy to put together the first North American crew to compete

in the International Dragon Boat Races.

Chu Yuan? Shaw had never heard of a dragon boat. Had not yet heard the first bad dragon boat joke. (How does a crew properly handle a dragon boat? Very carefully—and with two fire extinguishers per man.)

"It didn't start off 'ha-ha,'" Shaw recalled grimly.

The spirits of Shaw—a 25-hour-a-day sort who is La Salle College High School head crew coach when he is not running his own ever-expanding, locally based company—brightened when the details became more clearly stated: He was to put together a group of about 30 people, about 20 of whom would actually take part in this event in the harbor waters of Hong Kong, along the East Tsimshatsui waterfront. The crew would be official representatives of the U.S., through varied amateur athletic organizations. The Hong Kong Tourist Association, Urban Council of Hong Kong, in concert with large and internationally based corporations, would pick up the tab.

"You hear 'trip to Hong Kong' and 'fully funded' and your ears kinda perk up," said Shaw, who agreed to

"Coaching a dragon boat would be like trying to knit a sheet of steel from a bale of barbed wire"

handle the administrative details and row in a boat he had yet to see. Shaw turned over the tactics of racing and formation of the crew to Joe Greipp, the veteran Philadelphia area coach whose collegiate positions had included the head job at LaSalle.

"When Kenny got the offer through the USRA he asked Joe Greipp to coach this goofy boat, which none of us knew anything about," recalled Jack Seitz '56. "Joe Greipp said, 'OK.' Which leads me to believe that Joe Greipp would say 'OK' to the Flying Wallendas."

In a report for *Rowing U.S.A.*, of which he is a regional editor, the 52-year-old Seitz, a veteran coxswain, wrote: "Coaching a dragon boat would be like trying to knit a sheet of steel from a bale of barbed wire."

Greipp took up the challenge with little hesitancy—and less forethought, he would relate later to *Philadelphia Daily News* reporter Ed Moran, who doubled as a crew member on a return visit to Hong Kong last summer: "The first thing I said was, 'Fine, I'd love to coach it.' The second thing I said was, 'What's a dragon boat?'"

One thing a dragon boat most definitely is not is a painted up version of those modern shells, weighing about 250 pounds but strong enough to sit eight oarsmen and a coxswain, that one sees gliding down the Schuylkill. Your average dragon boat, should you decide to go nautical window shopping on a whim, is fitted out in double-planked teak. It has at least 10 fixed seats—two athletes to a seat, space for more if they are lean and adventurous—and set positions at each end for a steersman (coxswain) and a drummer. And a drum. No dragon boat is complete without a drum.

Its weight—sans human cargo and drum—seems to range from just more than 800 pounds to a ton. "Well, it might depend on how much water you took on," said Shaw, smiling. "It's a bear—a big wet bear," said Greg Sciolla '68. "Actually, said Seitz, "it probably depends on how many guys had to jump ship to keep the damn thing afloat."

In that first year—before an actual dragon boat arrived, its eyes sealed to be painted "alive" later in a formal ceremony by a Taoist priest—the Hong Kong-bound aspirants trained in groups of twos and fours, paddling canoes.

But a basic problem persisted: the experienced U.S. oarsmen were, well, *oarsmen*. The power base in sweep rowing begins with the legs. The upper body, shoulders and arms contribute additional drive, refine the timing, contribute to the steering, define the grace of movement.

To propel a dragon boat—and oversized canoe, actually—the Schuylkill adventurers soon learned that their collective "experience" and hip-to-toe strength was almost counter-productive. Upper body strength was imperative. There are no slides in a dragon boat, the rails upon which the seats of an eight-oared shell glide back, after the crew's explosive leg drive, returning the members to a set position. Here, one is, in fact, paddling from hip-to-finger.

Assessing the technical ramifications, after a careful moment of consideration following a baleful (bail-out?) session of practice with the actual dragon boat along Boathouse Row, Seitz reached this conclusion:

"We still don't know how to row the damn thing."

But off they went. A bus ride to New York. A cross-country hop to San Francisco where, after a night's layover, began the 14-hour flight to Hong Kong. Warmly received there—the U.S.A. flag brought world-wide prestige to the event, and the outsized athletes were among the first Caucasians ever to enter the sacredly traditional festival—the jet-lagged, sleepy-eyed, eager-to-win Americans naturally decided to get their feet wet. Almost immediately and, unplanned, literally.

Part of their small-canoe training at home, at the suggestion of Hong Kong officials, had been to prepare for rough water.

"When they told us that the water would be rough in the harbor—well!" said Seitz, rolling his eyes as though caught in the rapid cycle of a washing machine. "Now our conception of 'rough' is whitecaps on the Schuylkill. It gets pretty rough, on occasion, on the Schuylkill. We've had boats swamp out there. But for an experienced boat, it's a rare happening."

Part of the preparation had been for motorboats to zig-zag along the Schuylkill, exaggerating the normal wavelets into Triple-A class whitecaps. And they had endured, with minor mishaps.

"And we get over there," Seitz recalled, "and the first thing you noticed was what they meant by 'rough' was *rough*—as in ocean."

The fact that Hong Kong had just had, in Seitz' words, "its worst rain storm in 17 years," the intrepid Americans set out upon the harbor—and swamped "near a sewer drain and slid into the slime."

Their uniforms muddied but their dignity left unbesmirched, the American boat eventually won impressively in a preliminary heat and then, stunningly, took second place to Guangdong, of the Republic of China, in the championship finals. Trailing the Philadelphia-oriented dragon-boaters were recent winners Hong Kong and Singapore. Thailand was fifth and a group from Australia was last.

International celebrity and talk shows offers followed almost as quickly as the boat docked. Forthcoming, too, was a plea to return the next year to the Festival.

And 12 months later, wiser and less wet-behind-the-ears, the Schuylkill Navy once again pleasantly invaded Hong Kong. The Boathouse Row selection methods and training plans were modified—participants from La Salle not already mentioned included in one or both years Bob McNamara '78, Dan Hingley '77 and Joe Sweeney '63—and hopes were high.

Fortunately, the water wasn't deep. Four Americans were ordered to jump from the boat and others were told to bail rather than paddle as another swamping was imminent in the finals. Still, the La Salle connection held on for an impressive third place.

"Sink or swim—and we did both," said Seitz, "we held up our flag pretty good." ■

Frank Brady, a longtime sportswriter for the Philadelphia Bulletin, has written for many national publications.

Around Campus



Dean Joseph A. Kane stands outside College Hall.

A New Dean for the School of Business Administration

Dr. Joseph A. Kane, '56, who once served as a lay missionary in Africa and later became the first director of La Salle University's MBA program, has been named dean of its School of Business Administration, it was announced by Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., provost.

Dr. Kane, who holds the rank of professor of economics on the La Salle University faculty, succeeds Dr. Bruce V. MacLeod, who resigned to return to teaching.

In his new position, Dr. Kane will be responsible for approximately 1,350 undergraduate and 900 graduate students, 90 full-time and adjunct faculty members and all academic and continuing education programs related to the School of Business Administration.

A magna cum laude graduate of La Salle, Dr. Kane earned a master's degree from St. Louis University and a Ph.D. from Temple University. He also did graduate study in economics at the

Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kane and his wife, Alexa, participated in the lay mission movement in South Africa under the auspices of the Association For International Development from 1958-61. In addition to his duties as an instructor of economics and commerce at the University of Lesotho, Dr. Kane worked on a number of social projects which included serving as a consultant and training civil servants for the government of Lesotho.



Brother President Patrick Ellis (right) with honorary degree recipients (from left): Violette de Mazia, William Smith, and Benjamin Bernstein.

that was in the process of gaining its independence.

A member of the La Salle faculty since 1961, Dr. Kane directed the organization and initiation of the university's new MBA program in 1975. By the time he left this position in 1981, La Salle's MBA students body had grown to 900 men and women with more than 300 graduates. It had also expanded significantly with the addition of an intensive honors-type curriculum and the development of a joint OD/MBA degree program with Pennsylvania College of Optometry.

Since 1981, Dr. Kane has served as director of La Salle's Social Service Agency Management Education and Development (SAMED) Program, funded by the William Penn Foundation. Last year, he also directed the Community-Based Organization Management Education and Development (COMED) Program, funded by the Philadelphia Foundation. Both of these

programs offer technical assistance, workshops and seminars to the non-profit community of the Delaware Valley.

Dr. Kane, who has written and consulted extensively, is considered as one of the world's leading academic authorities on Development Banking in the United States. He is the author of one of the most authoritative books on the subject, *Development Banking: An Economic Appraisal*.

Dr. Kane is also a member of the Board of Philadelphia's Community Leadership Seminar and Community Accountants.

A resident of Philadelphia's Mount Airy section, Dr. Kane and his wife have six children.

Contributors To the Arts Honored at Convocation

Three local "Contributors to the Fine

Arts" and some 569 Dean's List students were honored at La Salle University's annual Fall Honors Convocation on Oct. 21 in the Union Ballroom, on campus.

Honorary doctor of fine arts degrees were conferred on William R. Smith, associate conductor of The Philadelphia Orchestra; Violette de Mazia, vice president of The Barnes Foundation, and Benjamin D. Bernstein, a Philadelphia philanthropist and patron of the arts.

Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., presided at the convocation which honored 412 men and women from the Day Division and 157 students from the Evening Division.

Smith, who has been affiliated with the Philadelphia Orchestra since 1952, was honored for numerous artistic achievements including designing the Orchestra's "extensive and impressively successful" program of educational concerts.

"Recognized as one of this city's most

articulate spokesmen for music," Smith's citation said in part, "he has made a singularly vigorous contribution to the cultural life of the Delaware Valley in enhancing the musical awareness of our youth while bringing memorable experiences to the musically-minded public at large."

Miss de Mazia, the author of a number of works on French painters, was honored for her many contributions as an educator, perhaps her most notable being "the formulation of the instructional program at the Barnes Foundation that has become so influential on the philosophy and appreciation of art. Generations of students have been inspired by this creative teacher," her citation said.

Bernstein, who served as Pennsylvania's Commissioner for Charitable Enterprises under Governors Shapp and Thornburgh, was honored for his "extraordinary" contributions as a patron of the arts.

"With unflinching and warm-hearted generosity and without fanfare," Bernstein's citations said, "he has supported and encouraged individual artists and cooperated in founding and guiding new and experimental arts organizations."

Smith was sponsored by Nicholas A. Giordano, '65, president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Miss de Mazia's sponsor was Dr. John S. Penny, '37, retired professor of biology, at La Salle, and Bernstein was sponsored by Leon J. Perelman, '33, president of American Paper Products Co.

Eight Members Added To President's Associates

La Salle University has added eight prominent leaders from the worlds of business, communications, law, and theatre to its Council of President's Associates, it was announced by Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D.

The new members are:

Peter Boyle, '57, actor, New York City; Lawrence Byrnes, Esq., '77; James R. Corbett, '68, president, Spec-

trum Capital Corp. (California), and Elizabeth H. Gemmill, Esq., senior vice president, Mellon Bank.

Also: E.F. Hansen, Jr., '58, president, Hansen Properties; Richard L. Jacobs, vice president, finance, and treasurer, Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Richard F. Keevey, '64, deputy budget director, State of New Jersey, and H. Eugene Passmore, Jr., '57, president, Precision Tube Co.

La Salle's 36-member Council of President's Associates is a vital adjunct to the university's Board of Trustees. Among other functions, it works with the president and other administrators in long-range planning in specific areas such as curriculum development, employment opportunities for students, art collection enhancement, funding, and public relations.

"La Sante Marie" Added To La Salle Collection

"La Sante Marie," one of the most famous works of Henry Ossawa Tanner, who was America's outstanding black painter, has recently been added to the collection of La Salle University's Art Museum.

Completed around 1898, the painting was originally owned by Tanner's patron, Rodman Wanamaker. It is an unusual treatment of the traditional sub-

ject of Virgin and Child. Unlike the conventional Virgin enthroned with her Son, in adoration of the new born Infant, in conversation with a group of saints, or in the tender interactions of domestic scenes, Mary is presented here as seated on the floor of a bare room, the Child lying almost completely covered beside her. Her gaze is fixed beyond her Son, as if she contemplates His uncertain future.

Tanner was born in Pittsburgh in 1859, the son of Bishop Benjamin and Sarah Tanner; he studied in Philadelphia with Thomas Eakins, 1880-1882; he spent most of his career in Paris and died there in 1937. Becoming famous for two quite different kinds of painting—genre scenes of black family life and scenes from the Old and New Testaments—Tanner exhibited frequently in both France and America. And he was one of our most honored artists in this century, becoming a member of both the French Legion of Honor and our National Academy of Design.

The painting would be a notable addition to the collection of any museum, but it is especially welcome at La Salle. For here the collection also includes good examples of the work of Thomas Eakins, Tanner's teacher at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and of Christian Schuëssle, Eakins' predecessor at the same institution—thus, three generations in the distinguished history of painting in Philadelphia.

MOVING?

If your mailing address will change in the next 2-3 months, or if this issue is addressed to your son or daughter who no longer maintains a permanent address at your home, please help us keep our mailing addresses up-to-date by

1 PRINT your full name, class year and new address on the opposite form, and

2 Attach the label from the back cover of this issue and mail to the Alumni Office, LaSalle University, Phila., Penna. 19141.

Name _____ Class Yr. _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

New Phone # () - _____

ATTACH LABEL HERE

University Mourns Deaths of Members of Biology, Philosophy Departments



Dr. E. Russell Naughton

The university is mourning the deaths of two long-time, highly-respected faculty members, E. Russell Naughton, professor of philosophy, and Rev. John Bogacz, associate professor of biology.

Dr. Naughton, former chairman of the Philosophy Department and the first president of La Salle's Faculty Senate, died of a heart attack on July 15 at Weston, Vermont, where he was vacationing.

Dr. Naughton would have begun his 34th year as a member of the faculty at La Salle University in September. A recipient of the Lindback

Award for distinguished teaching, he was chairman of the Philosophy Department from 1956 to 1965 and director of summer sessions at the university in 1959 and 1960.

Dr. Naughton, a native of Montreal, earned his bachelor's degree from Providence College in 1943, and master's and doctorate degrees from The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., where he taught from 1947 to 1950.

A U.S. Army veteran of World War II, Dr. Naughton, was the former chairman of the American Catholic Philosophical Association, an advisor to the Cardinal's Commission of Human Relations, a member of the Board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and a long-time member of the Metaphysical Society of America. He contributed articles to *The New Catholic Encyclopedia*, served for a while as associated editor of *New Scholasticism* and as editor of *Four Quarters*, La Salle University's literary magazine.

Dr. Naughton was a frequent guest on Philadelphia radio shows and on the former WFIL-TV "University of the Air" series. He served as a visiting professor at Georgetown and St. Joseph's Universities, Holy Family College, and St. John's Evening School for Adults.

He is survived by his wife, Maura, five children, Thomas E., V. Gregory, Teresa A., Stephen M., and Mrs. Mary E. McCann, nine grandchildren, and two brothers.

Mass of Christian Burial was sung at the Weston Priory, Weston, Vt., and burial was in the Weston Priory Cemetery.

Father Bogacz, who passed away on Sept. 4, retired as an associate professor of biology in 1981 after having taught at La Salle for 24 years. He had previously been a member of the Fordham University faculty for three years.

A native of Poland, he was born in Jodlownik and educated at Jagiellonian University in Krakow. He earned his master's degree in microbiology at Fordham and his doctorate at the Pasteur Institute at the Sorbonne.

Before entering the academic world, Father Bogacz worked as a research assistant at the State University of New York Medical Center and at Hahnemann Medical College.

Father Bogacz was the author of many articles for professional journals. He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences; Alpha Epsilon Delta fraternity; the American Museum of Natural History; the Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Bacteriology, and the American Society for Cytology.

A sister in Poland was his only survivor. Father Bogacz was buried in the cemetery at the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa near Doylestown in Bucks County.

Alumni News

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

'39

Joseph F. Buckley, is operating his own personnel and training consulting firm, Joseph F. Buckley, Inc., in Bridgewater, N.J.

'51

E. Douglas Adams was appointed senior vice president of Independence Bancorp, Inc. in Perkasi, while continuing to serve as executive vice president of Cheltenham Bank.

'56

John P. Devine has been named insurance manager for R.C.A. Government Systems Division, in Cherry Hill, N.J.

'58

John Haggerty has been appointed by Citicorp Financial, Inc. as executive vice president of its regional service bureau.

'59

William F. DeHaven has retired from AT&T in Philadelphia. **Albert Miralles** received his master's degree in business administration from St. Joseph's University.

'60

Francis L. Bodine has been appointed by New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean as a commissioner on the Delaware River Port Authority. **Frank H. Javorka** has joined International Signal & Control Technologies as a program manager of its defense products division in Lancaster, Pa. **Christopher Silvotti, Jr.** is a supervisor and logistics management specialist with the U.S. Navy Aviation Supply Office, in Philadelphia.

'61

Joseph P. Egan has been elected treasurer of the Eastern Chapter of Pennsylvania Association of Personnel Consultants. **James J. McDonnell** has joined the staff of Bayly, Martin & Fay, Inc., in New York as executive vice president & chief operating officer. **Thomas M. Scanlon** was recently promoted to director of materials for Tyco Industries, in Moorestown, N.J. **Francis Whalon, Jr.** has been made director of management information systems at Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co., in Pennsylvania.

'64

Francis X. Jaquinto is the treasurer of the

Greater Philadelphia Chapter of the Pennsylvania Institute of C.P.A.'s for the 84-85 year.

'65

Charles S. Herrmann



Kerron R. Barnes was appointed director of development for Asbury Park, N.J. He presented a paper on citizen participation at the world congress of the International Federation of Housing and Planning in West Berlin. **Charles S. Herrmann** has been promoted to vice president at Insurance Data Processing in Pennsylvania. MARRIAGE: **George J. Craig** to Patricia Multholland.

'66

Anthony J. Nocella is president of the Philadelphia Chapter, Financial Executive Institute of Pennsylvania.

'67

Joseph E. Botta has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and deputy director of budget of the Air National Guard, in Washington, D.C.

'69

Bryon L. Goldstein has been appointed vice president of marketing at Larwin-Livers Associates, Inc., an advertising, public relations, and marketing-communications agency specializing in high technology accounts. **Frank Harner** has been appointed district agent at Prudential Insurance Co. of America, in Pottsville, Pa. BIRTH: to **Raymond Griffin** and his wife, a son, Ryan James.

'70

Diego A. Chila has been appointed senior vice president in charge of the financial division at New Jersey National Bank. **Gerald J. DiGilio**,

president of Envirotrol Inc., recently moved the corporation's office and warehouse to Audubon, N.J. **Frank C. Gatti** is working on his law degree at Rutgers University. **A. William Krenn** has been appointed senior vice president, corporate division, of Rogers & Cowan, Inc. in Beverly Hills, Calif. **Nicholas A. Rudi** has been appointed managing consultant at Public Financial Management Inc., in New Jersey. **Richard H. Stallings** has been promoted to production manager of the northeast division of Roadway Services, in Harrisburg. **Gary A. Teearz** was appointed Mid-Atlantic division manager for the united division of Pfizer Hospital Products Group, in Newtown Square.

'71

Lawrence J. Kelly was awarded his chartered financial consultant designation by the American College in Bryn Mawr. **Leon Polowczuk** has joined Strathmore Press, Inc., of Cherry Hill, N.J., as vice president and general manager.

'72

Michael L. Duffy was elected to the legal honors society at the University of California, Berkley School of Law. He is currently teaching in the U.C.-Berkley Business School. **John F. McInerney, Ph.D.**, has his own practice as a psychologist in Cape May, N.J. He is also a consultant/adjunct faculty for the Institute for Rational Emotive Therapy, in New York and Philadelphia.

'73

Robert J. Black has been appointed vice president of First Peoples Bank of N.J. and manager of the bank's newly created real estate lending group. **Donald Miller** has been appointed hospital representative with Stuart Pharmaceuticals. BIRTH: to **Robert A. Toltzio** and his wife Adele, a daughter, Haley Nicole.

'74

Donald A. Campbell has been appointed a vice president at Fidelity Bank, in Oreland. He is head of the equipment leasing division of the community banking department. MARRIAGE: **Joseph E. Abbott** to Diane Keen.

'75

Thomas Schreiber is office manager for Delp Corporation, in Warminster. **James A. Sapziano** has been appointed director of sales

and marketing for Gigliotti Corporation, a Bucks County builder and real estate developer.
MARRIAGE: **John P. Kain** to Debra C. Edelman.
BIRTH: to **Stephen J. Finley** and his wife Mary, their fourth child, a son, Mark William.



James A. Sapziano

'76

Richard R. Lynch was promoted to E.D.P. auditor at the University of Virginia and the University of Virginia Hospital.

MARRIAGE: **John Michael Finlayson** to Sandra P. Cookenbach.

'77

Norman C. Sigmond has been appointed instructor of accounting in the school of management at Widener University in Chester, Pa.

'78

Warren F. Beideman, III, has been named assistant treasurer and branch manager of the Cheltenham-Rhawnhurst office of Cheltenham Bank. **Stephen Gin, Jr.** is an assistant vice president at United Jersey Bank, in Cherry Hill, N.J. **Gary W. Vanderhooft** received his master's degree in international management from the American Graduate School of International Management, in Arizona.

'80

Dolores Coult has received a master's degree in business administration specializing in finance

and investments from George Washington University. She is currently working for "Fannie Mae" in Washington, D.C. as a financial analyst. **Rosaleen Sikina-Kelly** is a management engineer for Welding Engineers, in Blue Bell. **MARRIAGE:** **Rosaleen Sikina** to Timothy Kelly. **BIRTH:** to **Catherine Brigidi Mattei** and her husband Peter, their second child, a son, Brett Justin.

'81

Daniel J. DeTullio has joined F.M. Howell & Company as a sales representative. He will be responsible for the Philadelphia and South Jersey sales districts. **MARRIAGE:** **John Joseph Reed** to Gail Kathleen Hinde.

'84

Ward Bacon has been accepted at Southwestern University School of Law, in Los Angeles.

SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES

'32



Brother Gene Ignatius Manley, F.S.C., has participated in 19 marathon walks for such causes as the March of Dimes.

'38

William Howrie, Jr., M.D., recently retired from his practice as an anesthesiologist and from the Board of Directors of the Anesthesiology Society.

'51

Edward Wall has retired from the Philadelphia Public School System.

'54

Geoffrey B. Kelly, Ph.D., professor of religion at La Salle University, is the author of a new book published by Augsburg Publishing House—*Liberating Faith: Bonhoeffer's message for today*.

'58

Norman Bernstein, Ph.D., completed theological studies at the Sacred Heart School of Theology, in Hales Corner, Wis. He is in preparation for ordination to the priesthood for the Diocese of El Paso, Texas and is doing a year of internship at St. Patrick's Cathedral in El Paso.

'59

John P. Gallagher has retired from the U.S. Army Reserve after 21 years of service. He also was elected president of the Emerald Society Education Committee with the School District of Philadelphia.

'60

Dr. James T. Richard received a recognition

award from the Pennsylvania Psychological Association for his efforts as the program chairman of its annual convention.

'61

Gerald Lawrence, who had been general manager at Yonkers Raceway since 1972, has been named executive vice president and general manager of Churchill Downs, in Louisville, Ky. **Dr. Rudolph Masciantonio** has been named the new director of foreign language education by the Board of Education of the School District of Philadelphia.

'62

Frank Bilovsky is now a member of the sports staff of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* and co-author of the recently-published, 544 page cocktail-table book, *The Phillies Encyclopedia*.

'63

John B. Beal has been appointed employee relations manager for manufacturing crude supply, research and engineering in the prod-

ucts division of Atlantic Richfield Co., in Los Angeles, Calif.

'64



Joseph P. Batory has been named acting superintendent of schools, Upper Darby School District.

'65

Martin J. Barrett received a master's degree in chemistry from the University of Scranton. **John W. Becher, D.O.**, chairman of the department of emergency medicine at Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, is the first emergency medical osteopathic physician in the United States. He established the first residency in this field at P.C.O.M. and has trained 17 D.O.'s in this specialty.

'66

Anthony J. DePaul was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Cognite Data Systems, in Princeton, N.J. **Gerald J. McConeghy** has joined the law firm of Bock & Finkelman, in Philadelphia, as an associate.

'67

BIRTH: to **James P. Gain, M.D.**, and his wife Judy, a son, Joseph Patrick.

'68

Thomas G. Camp, a Woodbury attorney, was appointed West Deptford (N.J.) Township's solicitor. **Philip Rudolph, Ph.D.**, has joined Electronics Unlimited, Inc., an electronics instrumentation company serving the water, power, wastewater, chemicals, transportation and pharmaceutical industries in Pennsylvania.

'69

Richard J. Conti received a meritorious service award from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for work at Three Mile Island Nuclear Station. **Leonard J. Keating, Jr.** has been promoted to senior vice president in charge of corporate and financial services for the Meridian Bancorp, Inc. **Joseph P. Mullen, III, M.D.** was appointed director of emergency services at Southern Chester County Medical Center in West Grove.

BIRTH: to **Joseph P. Mullen, III, M.D.** and his wife Patricia (King), a daughter, Maureen Jeanette.



Leonard J. Keating, Jr.

'70

Nicholas A. DiFranco was promoted to manager of environment and health for the Gas Products Production Department of Union Carbide Corp., Linde Division, in Springfield, N.J. **David J. Marzewski, M.D.** has joined the neurology staff at Geisinger Medical Center in Danville, Pa. MARRIAGE: **Bruce J. Romonczuk** to Kathleen A. Daly.

'71

Joseph F. Majdan, M.D., clinical instructor in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, and at-

tending cardiologist at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital was recently presented with the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for distinguished teaching by the Class of 1984 of Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Majdan also was awarded the distinguished teaching award of the department of Medicine by the medical residents of the hospital.

MARRIAGE: **Daniel Joseph Devlin** to Linda Jean Fournier.

BIRTH: to **Robert Joseph Jann, Sr.** and his wife, a son, Robert Joseph Jr.



Joseph F. Majdan, M.D.

'72

Robert Ousey has been named assistant women's track and cross country coach at St. Joseph's University. **Thomas Schurtz** has begun a new teaching assignment at Absegami



Rev. James P. Daly (right) who has devoted his ministry to serving the poor and the homeless, receives the 43rd annual Signum Fidei Medal from Alumni Association President Philip E. Hughes (left) and Brother President Patrick Ellis at annual awards dinner on November 16. Some 69 seniors were inducted into the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society at the same time. Father Daly, the pastor of Our Mother of Sorrows Church, in West Philadelphia, sponsors a hospitality program for poor residents of the neighborhood and feeds an average of 200 people daily. In addition, the former Army chaplain converted the third floor of his rectory into a halfway house for recently-released prisoners.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEWS

Turzanski Named Assistant Alumni Director

Edward A. Turzanski, '81, has been appointed to the newly created position of assistant director of alumni—field operations, it was announced by John L. McCloskey, '48, La Salle's vice president for public affairs.

Turzanski will be primarily responsible for the organization of the university's out-of-area alumni on a regional basis with emphasis on coordination with the Admissions and Annual Fund offices.

A magna cum laude graduate who majored in Russian and political science at La Salle, Turzanski served as congressional aide to U.S. Representative Robert A. Borski, of Philadelphia's 3rd District. He is also the communications director for the

Polish-American Congress and has served as interpreter and employment coordinator for United Social Services



Class & Chapter Notes

Reunion committees have been organized in the Classes of '50, '55, '60 and '65. Other anniversary classes will be meeting in the near future to plan their reunion activities in conjunction with Alumni Homecoming Week-end which is scheduled for May 17-18.

Edward A. Turzanski, our new Assistant Director of Alumni (Field Operations), already has held successful activities coast to coast—from New York City's Fraunces Tavern to California's Stanford University Invitational Tournament in which the

Explorer basketball team participated

Among other regional activities planned is a trip to Tampa-St. Pete (with a side trip to Disney World/Epcot) in conjunction with the basketball team's appearance in the Miller High Life Tourney at the University of South Florida in Tampa. The group will leave Philadelphia on December 26 and return on the 31st. Alumni in Florida are invited to come out, cheer the team on, and meet with Delaware Valley alums who will be there.



John Harvey (center), host of the popular "Harvey in the Morning" show on Philadelphia's WIOQ-FM radio station, chats with guests at the Alumni Association Downtown Club luncheon, on Nov. 13, at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. Harvey was the featured speaker.

High School in Absecon, N.J. He also will be coaching football, basketball and baseball.

MARRIAGE: **Joseph A. Reh** to **Halyna Mazurok**, '75; **Michael Joseph Schott** to Janice Elaine Alexander.

'73



Gregory J. Vincent, M.D.

James D. Pagliaro has been awarded the U.S. Department of Labor, Solicitor's Award for special achievement. He has been an attorney with the department for 6 years. **Susan Schumacher Peage** is a research manager at the *Atlantic City Press*, in Atlantic City, N.J. **Gregory J. Vincent, M.D.**, has been appointed Clinical assistant professor of surgery at Temple University School of Medicine. He is on the Board of Certifications of General Surgery-American Board of Surgery.

BIRTH: to **John A. Pron, D.P.M.** and his wife, a daughter, Valerie.

'74



Michael C. Kiefer

Michael C. Kiefer has been elected to the board of directors at Ketchum, Inc., the nation's largest fund-raising counseling firm, in Pittsburgh. **Carlo J. DiMarco, D.O.**, has joined the professional staff of Metropolitan Hospital, Springfield division.

BIRTH: to **Margaret Regan** and her husband **Timothy J. Droney, M.D.**, '76, a daughter, Olivia Katherine.

'75

John G. Brady, D.O. a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, is doing his residency in dermatology at the Bethesda (Md.) Navy Hospital. **David M. Collier** has accepted a position as a clinical counselor at Miracle Lake, Inc., a Christian drug and alcohol rehabilitation center

in Etowah, Tenn. **Edward Klenk** is a general manager of Fricco Bros. Inc., in Philadelphia. **Steven M. Smith, D.O.**, has been appointed associate radiologist at Harford Memorial Hospital, in Maryland.

MARRIAGE **Halyna Mazurok** to **Joseph A. Reh**, '72.

'76

Mary Them Benson is an instructor in the mathematics department at Northeast Louisiana University. **Robert E. Desmond, M.D.**, has been appointed to the senior medical staff to Friends Hospital in Philadelphia. **Sallyanne Harper** was promoted to contracting officer of the Naval Air Systems command, in Washington, D.C. **Margo M. Rodden, Esq.**, recently joined the Summa Medical Corp., in Albuquerque, N.M. as in-house counsel. **Marianne McGettigan Walker, Esq.**, is an editor with the American Law Institute, in Philadelphia. **Paul F. Schneider**, publicist and broadcast writer for the New York Racing Association, has been named publicity director at Yonkers Raceway.

BIRTHS to **Timothy J. Droney, M.D.** and his wife **Margaret Regan**, '74, a daughter, Olivia Katherine, to **John W. Egnor** and his wife Susan Rich-Engor, their first child, a son, John Francis.

'77

BIRTH to **Janet Jackimowicz-Geary** and her husband, **John H. Geary**, '78, their second child, a son, Keith Daniel.

'78

Patricia A. Giannini has been promoted to staff officer in the consumer credit department of Continental Bank, in Philadelphia. **Karen R. Pushaw** is an associate in the law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, in Philadelphia.

BIRTHS to **Annmarie J. Brownmiller** and her husband, a son, Joseph Richard, to **John H. Geary** and his wife **Janet Jackimowicz-Geary**, '77, their second child, a son, Keith Daniel; to **Dr. Susan Sajeski Pitts** and her husband, Ted, a son, Nicholas Christopher.

'79

Brother Robert M. Sentman, OCD, was reappointed to a three year term as vocation director



Members of La Salle's rowing alumni, The "Gradu-Eights," recently presented a new eight-oared shell to the university in honor of the late Joseph M. Dougherty, who coached the Explorer oarsmen in the 1960's. Here Brother President Patrick Ellis christens the shell as Dougherty's son, Dennis M., '72, watches.

for the Washington Province of Discalced Carmelite Friars. He was also appointed to a three year term on the Washington Provincial Advisory Board on Education/Formation.

'80

Lisa Ewing has been appointed an electrical engineer for the Philadelphia Electric Company, in Philadelphia. **Carole V. Subotich, M.D.** is working as a resident at Mount Sinai Hospital, in Baltimore, Md., as a pediatrician.

MARRIAGE **Christine E. Dardis** to William E. Aller. **Donna Marie Peirce** to Thomas Joseph Franchett.

'81

Michael G. Harnett is a police officer in Montgomery County (Md.), assigned to the Bethesda District Station. **Gary La Noce** is starting his third year of medical school at the University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine, in Bedford, Maine. **Gregory J. Nowak** has joined the law firm of Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young as an associate in the tax department.

MARRIAGE **Patricia Gronoy** to Jerome P. Kelleher.

'82

Howard D. Lipkin is starting his third year of medical school at the University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine, in Bedford, Maine. **Daniel J. Tann** has been awarded the Drake University Law School Dean's Service Award and the 1984 Student Bar Association President's Award. **Judy Valecce** was promoted to convention coordinator after serving for the past year as concierge for the Hershey Philadelphia Hotel's executive tower.

MARRIAGE **Francesca Serra** to Bret Joseph Zorzi.

'83

Anne L. Galasso is a mathematics teacher at Bishop Conwell High School, in Levittown. She is also assistant cross country and track coach for girls at Cardinal Dougherty High School, in Philadelphia.

'84

Lana M. Grzybicki has been accepted to the

Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine in Philadelphia. **Joseph Pino** is now attending Fairleigh Dickinson University Dental School.

M.B.A.

'81

James Mazzarella is a data processing manager for M. Kelley & Son's. He is teaching managerial economics in the M.B.A. program at Philadelphia College of Textile and Science and is studying for his Ph.D. in Economics at Temple University.

'82

Stephen Gin, Jr. is an assistant vice president at United Jersey Bank in Cherry Hill, N.J.

'83

William H. Binns is currently working with Yale Materials Handling Corporation as a vice president, management information systems, in Flemington, N.J. **Edward P. Kiessling, CPCU**, assistant vice president of Alexander & Alexander, in Philadelphia, received the Insurance Institute of America's Award for Academic Excellence in "Risk Financing."

'84

Norman C. Sigmond has been appointed instructor of accounting in the School of Management at Widener University in Chester, Pa.

GRAD RELIGION

'84

Sister Brenda Jean Gonzales professed her final vows in the community of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky. at the Holy Spirit Parish in McAllen, Texas.

Necrology

'40

Lester J. Goverman, M.D.

'49

James J. Devlin, Ph.D.

'50

Thomas A. Capriotti
Laurence M. (Larry) Foust
Thomas C. Norton

'52

James W. Lockard

'53

Newton R. Rogers

'65

Joseph J. Hagan

'75

Jane E. Paulyson





"La Sante Marie "

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